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801-817): L. P. CHAMBERS. — A study in neo-realistic epistemology with special reference to the "neutral stuff" theory of Holt as developed in his "The Concept of Consciousness." There follows an enumeration of the puzzling situations explained by such a conception. *The Relation of Personal to Cultural Ideas* (pp. 818-836): CHARLES E. HOOPER. — The topics herein discussed are: Social logic *versus* solipsism; terms, ideas, and object-matter; the logical extension of ideas; standard cultural ideas; concrete and abstract ideas, as related to subject and predicate, respectively; the implication of ideas, cultural and personal; the cultivation and weeding out of ideas; ideas of causation and ideals. *Notes: Josiah Royce.* CHARLES A. BENNETT.

Leibnitz's *New Essays Concerning Human Understanding*, translated by A. G. Langley. Chicago and London: Open Court Publishing Company. 1916. Pp. xix + 861.

Mercier, Charles A. *On Causation and Belief.* London and New York: Longmans, Green, and Company. 1916. Pp. xii + 228. \$1.40.

Temple, William. *Mens Creatrix.* New York and London: The Macmillan Company. 1917. Pp. xiii + 367. \$2.50.

Werner, Charles. *Etudes de Philosophie Morale.* Genève: Librairie Kundig; Paris: Librairie Fischbacher. 1917. Pp. 249. 3 Fr. 50.

NOTES AND NEWS

THE *Revue de Metaphysique et de Morale* for January, 1917, contains a sketch of the career of Théodule Ribot (1839-1916) from which the following statements have been extracted. Ribot began his professional career as professor in various *lycée*. In 1872 he gave up teaching to devote himself entirely to the new studies of which he had just outlined the programme in the preface to *English Psychology of To-day*. This incisive document which had considerable vogue with the new generation separates sharply psychology as science of facts from such nominative sciences as logic and ethics and from metaphysical speculations. He had in mind especially the thin and unsatisfactory analyses of the eclectic school, the rather conventional description which took into account only the white and civilized adult. The same criticism had been expressed in other lands, but what distinguished Ribot's conception and made his work effective was to see among all possible lines of investigation the one which led most directly to effective results, namely, the study of pathological cases. *The Diseases of the Memory, of the Will and of Personality*, which appeared in a number of editions, showed at once

how much in the way of discovery might be expected along these lines, and gave French psychology its superiority for a considerable time. After a long period wholly devoted to research he realized the utility of again taking up teaching. Professor of experimental psychology at the Sorbonne from 1885 to 1888, then at the Collège de France, 1888 to 1902, he became interested in various subjects of which the traces are found in his books on *Attention*, on the *Psychology of the Emotions*, on the *Evolution of General Ideas*, on the *Imagination*, on *Psychologie Affective*, and on the *Logic of the Emotions* (which he insisted was, in spite of its title, a chapter in psychology). All these titles are far from making a complete catalogue of his works. He did not, however, like either speaking in public or the preparation of his courses, which he gave only for practical reasons, because he saw in them the means to a quicker diffusion of new ideas. He had announced for a long time that he would not keep a professional position when he had passed the age of 60. Almost on the very day he gave up without regret his chair at the Collège de France. It is true that he left it to be occupied by Pierre Janet, on whom he could depend for the future of his work, and he saw himself replaced at the Sorbonne by Georges Dumas, another of his pupils and a not less devoted follower. From this moment he devoted himself to the labors of the *Académie des Sciences morales et politiques*, of which he had been a member since 1899, and to editing the *Revue Philosophique* which he had founded in 1876, the same year in which *Mind* was launched.

THE Southern Society for Philosophy and Psychology held its twelfth annual meeting on April 12 and 13, 1917, at Randolph Macon Woman's College, Lynchburg, Va. It was voted to extend the scope of the society so as to include "experimental education," and to hold the next meeting at Peabody College for Teachers, Nashville, Tenn. The following officers were elected: President, Professor E. K. Strong, Jr., Peabody College; Vice-president, Dr. T. V. Moore, Catholic University of America; and Secretary-Treasurer, Professor W. H. Chase, University of North Carolina. The newly elected members of the council are: Dr. Tom A. Williams, Washington, D. C.; Professor F. B. Crooke, Randolph Macon Woman's College, and Professor Knight Dunlap, Johns Hopkins University.

DR. GEORGE R. WELLS, associate professor of psychology in Oberlin College, has been appointed to a new professorship in psychology in the Ohio Wesleyan University, and will assume his duties in September. A psychological laboratory, housed in a separate building, has been provided and is being equipped at the latter institution.

MRS. CHRISTINE LADD-FRANKLIN gave three lectures on "Logic" at Columbia University on April 30, May 1, and May 2.